Democratic Meeting.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY. At a meeting of a portion of the democrate of Cumberland county, held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 1st of December, on motion of J. P. Leonard, the Hon. Lauchlin Bethune was called to the Chair, and Hugh Gilmore and Wm. H. Bayn's appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be, to appoint delegates to a deliocratic State Convention, to be held in the City of Raleigh, on the 8th day of Jaquary, 1846, for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina.

On motion of Dr Cameron, a Committee of file were appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The following goutlemen were named as the Committee : Dr Cameron, A McDiarmid, Peter Patterson, Robt Strange, jr, James McKethan, who reported the following preamble and resolutions :

Whereas, The democratic party of this State: have determined to hold a Convention in the city of Raleigh, on the 8th day of Janvary next, for the purpose of nominating a randidate for the office of Governor: and whereas, the democracy of Cumberland county have pover been behind their brethren in other portions of the State, in advancing a cause which they believe to be right, and un the success of which they believe the best interests of the people depend, therefore,

Resolved, That we will cheerfully co-operate with our political friends in the proposed Convention.

Retofved, That the Chairman appoint forthe delegates to represent this county in the proposed Convention, and that they have power to fill any vacancies that may occur is their body.

Resolved, That while we doen it inexper dient to express a preference for any particular individual as the caudidate of the party for the office of Governor, we will nevertheless pledge our zealous and united support to the nominee of the Convention.

Resolved, That this meeting reposes entire confidence in the virtue, patriotism, and abilny of James K. Polk, President of the United States, and his Constitutional advisers, believing that he will administer the Governthent in strict accordance with the principles of the party which elected him to the high and responsible station he now fills.

Which, being read by Dr Cameron, were unanimously received.

the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to attend the Convention on the 8th of

B. F. Atkins,

Henry Avera.

Cornelius Coffield.

Daniel McLeod,

Malcom B Gillis,

Sherw'd Hawley, Eoq

Arch'd McDiarmid.

Dr Robt Munroe,

John McNeill, jr,

Jas A Byrne,

Duncan J McAllister,

George W. Pegram, Silas Douglass, John L. Bethea, Rev. Jno. Purifoy, John Green, Thomas Johnson. Maj Jas McKethan; Maj Arch'd Cameron, Daniel McCormick, Hugh Gilmore, William H Bayne; Jas G Cook, Hon Robt Strange, Col Alex Murchison, Duncan Shaw, Daniel Bethea, M McColman, Esq. Maj J T Gilmore, Arthur Melvin, John C Williams Capt A J Cameron, Arch'd McKethan, Robt Strange, Jr. Wanten Winslow,

Rev A McLenuau, Charles Montague, Jas Kirkpatrick. Henry King. Maj J P Leonard, Mr Arch'd Mc Diarmid then rend the following preamble and tesolutions, to which he begged the attention of the meeting :

Whereas, It is desirable that union and barmony should exist between the members of the democratic party, so that they may make united and vigorous effort in support of their principles and their candidates at the app oaching elections: and whereas, experience has proven that the most effectual way in which that can be accomplished, is to consult the people in the selection of candidates for public office, and to let them decide on the persons whom they wish to support as the candidates of the democratic party. Be it therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the holding of a County Convention, for the purpose of selecting the caudidates of the democratic party, to represent this county in the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we approve of the plan adopted in this county last Spring, for the appointment of delegates to nominate a candidate for this Congressional District; as that affords to every person an opportunity of expressing his views for or against whoever may be put in nomination, and appears to be the surest way of ascertaining public opinion correctly, with the least inconvenience to the people.

Resolved, That we would respectfully re commend to the citizens of the county of Cumberland, to hold a meeting at the Muster Ground in each Captain's District, on the first day of parade after the first day of January next, and appoint defegates to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the SEGOND FRIDAY in March, to select candidates from among the democratic party, to represent this county in the Senate and Commons of the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That in the event of a Convention being held, and candidates being nominated, we hereby mutually pledge to each other "our sacred hounr" to support the nominees of the Convention, and to use all honorable means to secure their election.

The question being taken, the resolut were adopted.

Mr Warren Winslow suggested that the above resolutions be deferred. Mr McDiarmid and Mr Hybart advocated the retaining of the resolutions.

On motion of Mr T. I. Hybert it was or dered that the above proceedings be published in the North Carolinian and other democratic pepera of the State.

LAUCHLIN BETHUNE, Ch'a. HUGH GILMORE, | Secretaries. WM. H. BATNE,

Some Philadelphians have made Mrs Henry Clay a present of a pair of diamond brace- mate of the population of China. China leta, convertible into other ornaments.

LECTURE ON CHINA.

Boston Mercantile Library Association. To an European or an American, (said the lecturer,) just landed in China, everything appears strange. He finds himself not only at the antipodes physically speaking, but at the antipodes in a moral sense. He sees around him countless myriads of men in a strange garb, and with a general heretofore been accustomed. He observes the most studied uniformity among the various classes, and the progress of everything which falls under his observation so slow and so unvaried, strikes him in singular contrast with our own changing manners and locomoith that he is in a strange land. He hears the constant sounding of gongs; he observes inhumerable boats on the rivers, the dwelling places of millions of Chinese; carts moved on land by sails, as well as boats on the idiographic characters. The mourning, instead of being black, as with us, is white with other portions of dress. He sees the saucer saucer ; shuttlecoeks played with the feet, instead of the hands; ladies' feet compressed instead of their waists; leaves of a book cut open and trimmed on the back; a person swimming strikes his hands vertically, and not horizontally; the top of the head shaved; and when a friend meets you in the street, he does not shake your hands, but shakes his hands at you; the infantry armed with matchlocks, the cavalry with the bow and arrew; and a colonel at the head of his deeds reflecting back upon a remote ances. secured the Tartar power. try. Corruption of blood, for crimes committed, affects ancestors long since dead and gone, though it does not necessarily affect

of history as complete, if that history is ours devotion. -of our civilization as the unique idea of civilized society - of the first voyage to India as discoveries, as if the teeming millions of not hereditary. There are but few titular China had no existence till discovered by a families. and they are among the Tartars; would not speak of Chinese civilization alone, but also of its high antiquity. China had for ages cultivated the arts, literature, and the sciences. The language of Confucius, pointed to the inferior offices of government the contemporary of Herodotus, is now the vernacular tongue of that great people. 'The discovery of gunpowder, and of the marinand even the circulation of bank notes, had their day in China centuries ago. The lec- suspended with or without pay, &c.; but an, tory of Europe, except the steam engine.

Our word "China," as designating the land of the Chinese, is unknown to their language, and is of Portuguese origin. Mr Cushing here gave the three names by which the Chinese designate their country, and also the English translation of them, which, he said, were quite faulty. Two of them are translated—one the "Central Land," the other the "Central Flowery Land"-the China Proper, and the Tartars, divided into the Manchou, Mongol Tartars, &c. It has been estimated that China contains a population of \$50,000,000 souls; by many this estimate is doubted, but those who doubt concede a population of 250,000,000, deducting ad libitum from the census taken by the Chinese themselves. A slight analysis of the facts in the case will put an end to all cheaply, as in the United States; and the speculation. One will see in China a vast people read and write as generally as they do multitude of human beings, all active and industrious. A comparison of the territory at first hieroglyphic, has become one of arbiof China, its climate, its laws, customs and trary signs, but not letters; there is no alphahabits of the people, with those of other bet, but each separate sign stands for a partinations, will soon convince one that the empire is the seat of a vast population. A portion of China lies on the tropics, where ferred what an immense labor it is to learn two crops are easily produced every season. No heasts of burden are to be seen in Southern China. All transportation is carried on boats on the ganals are tracked by men; no horses are to be seen, except what are in to the oral languages of the provinces, as the use for the Tartar cavalry, and but few Arabic numerals do to the various languages buffaltes, which are used for ploughing some of Europe. When persons from different peculiar soils. These facts prove that the country is capable of supporting a dense population. It is not the case in China as in this country-they have not to produce in one crop sufficient to support them the vest found, or to sustain beasts of burden, that consume as much as men of the agricul- courteous. Ladies do not mingle in their tural products of the country. The land is public assemblies. The lecturer would not from the estimation of the Chinese as to their to do. The Chinese estimate the morals of own population. But there are others. the Evropeans at a low rate; they have learned The abstemiousness of the Chinese is one. is an immense emigration constantly going remonstrate with the Chinese upon ain, they forth. In Southern China there are more productible articles of fruit than in almost any other section of the globe. (We understood Mr Cushing to say that the banana lic libraries, and shops for the sale of books produces as 133 to 1 of our wheat, and 44 to

To recall to mind the population of Europe, will serve to dispel any doubts one may entertain as to the correctness of the estisovers se large a space as Europe; and why their intellectual powers from his interceurse the western shares of this continent.

1 of our potato.)

wasten The State

population, the tropical regions of the south rank in the empire. The stability of their divided into 65 distinct governments, with a All important events by the Chinese are cel- of his; too, in which one knows not which appearance unlike to all that to which he has population of but 250,000,000, the idea of a ebrated by prostration, burning of incease, most to admire, the profound and accurate country under one government, with a popu- besting of gongs, and burning of fire-works. science, the beautiful arrangement, or the

direct his course upon the deep, he looks to prominent, and, it may be said, almost only copied from the Chinese. the pointing of the south pole : if he receives principle of government is the paternal relaa letter, he will find it running in lines from tion. The Emperer is called the father of top to bottom of the sheet, reading from his people; and the idea of the paternal reright to left, with the date at the bottom of lation runs through all the habits, laws, and the letter-no alphabet being used, but customs of the people. It is a fiction, not withstanding, but a beautiful one.

ancestors, and children are most relentlessly

The government consists of the sovereign : cabinet council; council of the army, (the great general council;) six suffrethe boards of revenue, rights, &c., (council for the Tartars;) council for the general inspection of officers; the high court of appeals; council for the examination of candidates for public offices; council of the governors, &c., of provinces of the army:

There is one curious fact in this organizaregiment not unfrequently brandishing a pan, tion; and that is, the expedient adopted to instead of a sword. He will not only note secure the full submission of China to the these exterior forms of difference, but will Tartars. The Chinese were permitted to learn that nobility is not inherited from the remain just as they were previous to the father by the son, but rather, if one may so invasion, but a Tartar was appointed for speak, by the father from the son -good every Chiuese in the government, and this

The soverigh power is of a religious as well as a political character. When presented to the Emperor, the individual must posterity. All these things will strike one, prostrate himself three times to the ground, upon a cursory view; but it is just to treat rising each time, and towelling the ground the subject in a different manner, or injustice each time he prostrates himself. This may will be done to a great and polished people. be seen going on every day among the com-We in America receive our language, and mon peoples in the streets, who are constantunfortunately, too, many of our ideas, from ly bowing at their altars, idols, &c. The Europe. We speak as if we were the de- eeremony carries with it the idea of total scendants of the oldest nation of the globe- submission, mingled, it may be with religious

The offices of government are bestowed

upon merit, intellectual and moral; they are Portuguese navigator. He, the lecturer, they, however, enjoy no especial privileges. Scholars constitute the first rank in the empire. After passing the examinations, which are most strict, the most meritorious are apemploy, destined through good behaviour to rise to the highest in the gift of the government. In China an official is punished by er's compass, the manufacture of silks and degrading him from his rank. In this counporcelains, the invention of the printing press, try-in our navy, for instance-the case i different. If an officer behave badly, he is turer did not know of anything that was not officer is never degraded, as for instancepossessed by the Chinese anterior to the his- from a captain to a midshipman. In China this is the mode of punishment; it is the universal tenure of office. And a man has to

Public opinion is as much regarded in China as in Great Britain or in the United States. Newspapers abound, and are read as much as in this country. The Chinese have their red book, as we have our blue book. Pamphlets, labored arguments, are published third escaped our ear. The Chinese empire as with us; and in farther analogy, periodical consists of two great classes of people-the addresses are made by the sovereign to the Chinese, who inhabit eighteen provinces of people, which, however, inculcate morals as

commence anew, eligible again to the highest

offices if he conducts well,

The stated agricultural festivals are a great feature with the Chinese; it is at these times that the Emperor drives the plough before his his wholecourt, as an example to his subjects.

The works of Confucius are read by all. and their influence on the public mind is unbounded. They publish as much, and as in this country. Their language, which was cular idea. There are 80,000 characters in their dictionary; and from this it may be intheir language, and what it is which converts The written language bears the same relation provinces cannot comprehend each other, they resort to writing or making figures in the air. This language giving only to the people laws, &c., has done everything for the stability of

the government. The manners of the Chise are eminently them from English sailors and soldiers within significantly point to the morals of the foreigners. Tee Chinese are eminently intellactuat. The country abounds in books, pub-A catalogue of one of their libraries comprise ten volumes. In every dwelling-house, books are a necessary article of furniture.

Great injustice has been done to the Chi Mr Cuehing had formed a high estimate of

not contain as Tree a population? If the | with thest. Indeed, officials could not fail to nomadic regions of the north are scarce in exhibit intellectuality, an scholars take first make up for the deficiency. If Europe is government is evidence, to a certain extent, heard of Dr. Robert Hamilton's Essay on capable of sustaining 250,000,000 of people, of their intellectual and moral character. The the National Debt, which fell on the houses why not China a larger population, posses- prevalent religion is worship of ancestors, of sed of superior advantages to Europe? To though specific religions, such as Boodhism, which rose and illuminated their darkness a European, accustomed to look at Europe Lamaism, Mahomedanism, &c., are tolerated. like an orient sun. There are other writings

lation of 350,000,000, is perfectly astounding. The staple food of the Chinese is rice. In clear expression; and yet this most profound When we consider the facts of the im- the decorations of their tables, and furniture and clear-headed philosophical thinker, and mense population of China-that its govern- of their houses, traces of a high civilization most amiable of men, became so completely ment and laws have endured for centuries, may be found. The luxuries of the table absorbed in his own reflections, as to lose we come to ask what is the form of its gov- consists of biche de mer, shark's fins and the perception of eternal things, and almost tive speed. A thousand things admonish ernment, and what the principle of its social edible birds' nests-the latter the highest that of his own identity and existence. In organization? The exterior form is an he- cost astute of food in China. The food of public the man was a shadow. He pulled reditary monarchy. The reigning sovereign the Tartar is game, which is roasted and off his hat to his own wife in the streets, and bears a particular name-not his own name, served up whole, while the Chinese is served apologized for not having the pleasure of but the name of his reign, as it is deemed in small dishes. Their drinks are tea, and a her acquaintance; went to his classes in the sacreligious to pronounce the name of the spirit distilled from rice. Many of the dtink- college on the dark mornings, with one of water. If the pilot looks to the compass to sovereign after he ascends the throne. The ing vessels now in use in the U. State are her white stockings on the one leg, and one of his own black ones on the other; often

Commercially speaking, China is complete spent the whole time of the meeting in movn herself. She raises her breadstuffs, ex- ing from the table the hats of the students, cept some little rice which she imports. Sile which they as constantly returned; somehas tea, silks, materials for utensils of iron, times invited them to caff omhim, and then and wood, coal, precious metals, &c. Her fined them for coming to insult him. He commerce was changed by the course of the would run against a cow in the road, turn The radical idea in the social organization opium trade, which is very prejudicial to round, beg her pardon, "Madam," and hope the Chinese. The shoe, even, is whitened with with some substance; to correspond with nual offerings are made at the graves of their changed by the introduction of cotton, large quantities of which, of the raw kind, she im- out of his way; and yet his conversation, at placed on the cup, instead of the cup on the punished by their parents for any disrespect ports from the United States. She also im- the same time, if any body happened to be ports the manufactured article from the U. with him, was perfect logis and perfect music. States and from Great Britian. The use of A volume might be filled with anecdotes of machinery is prohibited in China. The this amiable and excellent man, all fending trade, whether it goes direct from this coun- to prove how wide the distinction is between try or from Great Britian, greatly benefits first-rate thought, and that merely unimal us, as perhaps 6-7ths of British manufactur- use of the organs of sense which prevents ed goods consist of American cotton.

We now come to consider the question what will be the ultimate effects of this change of commerce on he Chinese themselves. Two hundred and fifty millions of people, up to this time, have manufactured their own articles; now ours will take the places of their own fabrics; and, of consequence, large numbers of them will be thrown out of employ. In Ching, as in the United States, they have no vast West to retire to, nor immense fields of agricultural occupations to employ them when their means of livelihood fail them. These things being so, must produce want, misery, and perhaps political agitation throughout the empire. Mr Cushing was repeatedly told by the imperial commissioner, that China did not desire trade with foreigners, but that t was forced upon her. We must not only look to the benefits accruing to the United States through the supply to China of raw cotton, and a successful competition in the manufactured article, but also to the supply of gingseng and lead. Mr Cushing Ruew of no other question connected with this subject, except the drain of specie f om China, to pay balances of trade against her. He said no fears need be entertained for the present. The balance is against the United States. Besides, there are stores of metals in the country; and the immediate effect of a flow of specie from China is to change the relative value of commodities in that land.

Mr Cushing next proceeded to freat the topic of the hostility of the Chinese towards foreigners. He said it was originally simply disrespect, and did not degenerate tuto hate until the conduct of foreigners had become so outrageous as to forfeit the good esteem of hie people. The Chinese saw themselves surrounded by other Asiatic nations, vastly their interiors in every respect. They naturally looked upon them with disrespect; and also upon foreigners who visited their land. The early trading voyages of the Portuguese were rather piratical expeditions than commercial speculations. The expulsion of the Christians from China is also connected with the subject of the hostility of the Chinese towards foreigners. We are naturally led to ask, how monarche as wise and liberal as many of the Chinese monarchs have been, have prohibited the practise of the Christian religion in China, when all other religious are tolerated. At first, foreigners were well received in China Marco Polo and others had high employment the ouscrupulous Argall, some years afterunder government; there was no objection to their penetrating to the interior of the coun-Great numbers of converts were made by the early Christian missionaries. What has effected a change in all these things? The missionaries indulged in butter contests among themselves, on articles of faith; furious controversies were carried on, and violent pamphlets were published. From the teachers of religion the confests spread among the converts, and excitements and agitation

were the consequence. To prevent domestic convulsions, the Emperor interposed his authority; and it is the belief of Mr Cushing, that to prevent internal troubles was the only motive operating upon China into one great school. Otal lauguage the Emperor, to exclude Christians from differs in different provinces, but the written Chiva. Mr Cushing urged the missionaries on the canil, or on the backs of mene The language is the same throughout China. to take warning from the past; to cease their quarrels upon minor articles of belief; and to unite in the one great work of redemption of

ble ground of complaint that Smith did not Mr Cushing said, although this vast empire was open to commerce, literature and relgion, too sanguine expectation must not be entertained; the progress of the Chinese is slow, and vast multitudes are to be affected.

If the effects of the change of commerce are pacific, the benefits to the world will be great : not so, and civil convulsion ensue, the spirit of aggrandizement will again take hold one entire cultivated garden, except the large grounds left for the burial of the dead.

These facts would leave nothing to deduct believe it the province of a transient visiter so the selimation of the Chinese estimate the more than others! But it is from the consequence. The Tartars have several the consequence. The Tartars have several the consequence of a transient visiter so there," an appellation which she would hardly falls before the scythe. quests even to Europe. The present Emperor of China is a lineal descendant of a Tartar Emperor, who once sat upon the farone of They also eat cats, rats, dogs, &c. There the past five years. When the missionaries Moscow. We are second only to the English in point of commercial intercourse with the Chinese, and second only to the French in missionary and intellectual intercourse.

Mr Cushing, in closing his address, spoke of there being as yet no commerce on the Pacific ocean; and that ultimately there must be some powerful Anglo-Saxon power settled on the shores of the Pacific. Should Amerinese and their writings by bad translations. ca plant it, the trade of China would be invaluable to her; and it would naturally flow to

AN ABSENT MAN.

tion to the finances of England, but must have

There are few that have paid any atten-

parliament like a bombshell, or rather,

ungifted mortals from walking into wells.

it used to be near the Dee, and has a stream

The fish-women expose their wares in large

to me, or I'll burst'!" sault down in a state

of complete exhaustion, and before she had

recovered the doctor's reverie was over, and

he had taken his departure. - English paper.

WHY DIDN'T SMITH MARRY POCAHONTAS!

-Reproach has frequently been cast upon the

nemory of Capt. Smith, on account of his not

having married Pocahontas. It is grown in-

to a sort of stereotyped fashion with some to

mark, "Capt. Smith was a very great man -

but what a shame he did not marry Pocabou-

spersion. The rescue of Smith by Poca

an inscription on his likeness prefixed to his

history of Virginia. He left Virginia early

but had she been older, and had he desired to

it unless by kidnapping her, as was done by

wards-a measure which, had it been adopted

hers, and paralyzed by anarchy, would proba-

bly have excited the vengeance of Powhatan,

and involved the Colony in tuin. In 1612,

Smith's departure till then, she had never been

seen at Jamestown, but bad lived, as he

thought, incognito (Stith, p. 127,) on the Po-

tomac. Betrayed into Argall's hands, she was

In the Spring of 1613, it is stated that,

long before this, Mr John Rolfe, a worthy

young gentleman, and of good behaviour, had

Spring of 1613, must have been at least us far

back as the early part of 1612, when she was

captured. Had she remained a year or two

at Jamestown Hill, "faucy tree," the roman-

tic sentimentalist might have had some plausi-

come over the Atlantic and " proprise." The

match, however, sppears to have been speedi-

ly made up, and the marriage took place in

April, 1613. It is true that Pocabontas, as

she never knew otherwise till she reached

Plymouth. But Smith had no hand in prac-

upbraid him for not having married her. Her

you father, and you shall call me child, and so

I will be forever of your kindred and country."

(Stith, 143.) So much as to Smith's not mar-

The largest factory building in the world is

four feet. Number of spindles, fifty thousand:

of operatives, from twelve to lifteen hundred.

This is doing business on an entensive scale.

rying Pocahontas, - Richmond Enquirer.

carried captive to Jamestown.

in the year 1609, when she was about 14;

hontas took place in the wister of 1607.

passing through it that falls, into that river.



The preceding figure is given to represent the Insensible Perspiration. It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearty all the impurities within us. The language of scripture is, "in the blood is the Life." we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and ft relieves itself from any imperity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surternal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, steams, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Alopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the The fish-market at Aberdeen is slill where

blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills. To give sum idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr Lewenhock, ascertained that five-eights of all we The fish-women expose their wares in large receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pds per the place, where he was affracted by a cu- day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the insensiriously figured stone in a stack of chimneys. | ble Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up partieles of He advanced towards it till he was interthe blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retupted by one of the benches, from which, however, he tumbled a basket into the stream, tain in the system five-eights of all the virulent and the fish which it contained were speedily | matter that nature demands should leave the body. By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the borne towards their native; element. The pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and visage of the lady was instantly in lightning disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, and her voice in thunder, but the object of a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so

her wrath was deaf to the loudest sounds, many complaints. her wrath was deaf to the loudest sounds, and blind to the most alarming colors. She stamped, gesticulated, and scolded; brought Nine tenths of the world die from disease induced a crowd that filled the place; but the philos- by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspirat Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what opher turned not from his eager gaze, and his inward meditations on the stone. While stop the pores, after they are closed. Would you the woman's breath held good she did not seem to heed his indifference, but when that apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the ciogging actually is ? And yet I began to fail, and the violence of her acts know of no physician. Who makes any external apmoved not one muscle of the object, her rage pheation to effect it. Under these circumstances, I felt no bounds ? she seized him by the breast. sent to physicians, and all others, McAlister's and velling in an effort of despair, "Speak All-Healing Ointment, or the worlds's salve. It

> on any part of the body, whether discased slightly It has power to cause all external sores, scrolu-It is a remeiy that sweeps off the whole catangue of cutaneous disorders, and restorer the entire cuticle to its healthy fu ctions.

has power to restore perspiration on the ket, on the

head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short up-

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so nany and deleterious drugs taken into the stemach. It is a remedy that next er sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangefons to the intestines. It preserves and defends the surface from all de-

indolge a romantic sentimentalism, and who, perhaps, have never taken the trouble to exan ement of its functions. The surface is the mine the historical facts of the case, to reoutlet of five-rights of the bile and used up matter within. It is pierced with mille as of openings to leve the intestinus. Stop up these perce, and tasl!" I now propose to engage in the pleas-Death knocks at your door. It is rightly termed ing task of endeavoring to vindicate the fame All-Heal ng, for there is scarcely a disease external of the Eather of the Virginia Colony from this or the last fourteen years for all disease of the ch st. ousun p un. liver, involving the u mest dur. ger and responsibility, and I dec are before Heaven was then only 13 years of age. (Suth's Iffist. and man, that not in one sift le care his it faind to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of Va., p. 55.) He was 29, as appea s from

I have had phys cans, harned in the professiony have had ministers of the Gos, al, Judges on the Beech, Alderman and Lawyers, gentramen of the highest erti ition at & Muditudes of the Poor, use marry her, and had she given her consent, it is every variety of way and there has been out one voice one on ted, universal voice saying "McAllster, your Ointment is Good."

Consumption. It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But if placed upon the ch ot, it in 1609, when the Colony was feeble in hum- penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the polsonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the system.

I need not say that it is curing persons of consumption continually, although we are told it is Argall, by chance, found Pocahontas on the foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I banks of the Potomac. From the time of can cure several thousand person yearly.

Headache The salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.
Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like soc-

In scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, liver complaint, sore eyes, quincy sore throat, prorchitis. broken or sore breast, piles, all chest diseases such

as asthma, oppression, paine, also sore lips, chapbeen in love with Pocahonras, and she with prd hands, tumors, cutancous eruptions, nervous diseases and of the spine there is probably no medhim" (Stith 129). Now, "long before" the cine now known so good-and as for burns it has not its equal in the world! Diseases of Children. How many thousands are swept off by giving

internal medicines, when their young bodies and tender frames are mable to bear up against them? Whole armies are thus sent to their graves merely from pouring into their weak stomachs powerful drugs and physics ! Such cases as croup, choice, choice infantum, worms, and all summer complaints, by which so many children die, the Cintment will remove so speedily and surely, that a she afterwards declared to Smith in England, out all this land, we now solemnly and eacred had been always told that he was dead, and declare to you that the Aif-Healing Ointment will she never knew otherwise till she teached save your children from an early grave if you will use it; and we hold up our warning voice, and declare in the tace of the world, child:en need not clar

have used towards him, if the had meant to Muthers! we repeat again, and if they were the last words we were ever to utter, and of course past the reach of all interest, we would say, "use the language was, " I tell you, then, I will call All-Healing Ointment for schoe samong children."

Female Complaints. Inflamation of the kidneys, of the womb, and its falling down, weakness and irregularity; in short, all those difficulties which are fiequent with temales, find ready and permanent relief. We have had age, ladies tell us they could not live six months without it. Bet to females about to become mothers, if used for some weeks antecedent now being constructed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The part already op is four to their confinement, very few of those pains and hundred feet long. When completed, the convulsions which attend them at that period with hundred feet long. When completed, the length of the front will be five hondred and be felt. This fact ought to be known the world

The above Medicine is for sale at the Payetteville, Dec. c, 1845.